News from Diplomatic Centers and Estimates of Military Strength of Japan and Russia

FAINT HOPE AT PARIS THAT INTERMEDIATION MAY PREVENT A WAR

City Thrown Into Wildest Excitement by the Publication of News of Japan's Action.

DUE TO RUSSIAN DELAY

Japan's Action So Declared by Japanese Minister-Russian View -Attitude of the Powers.

PARIS. Feb. 7 .- The official announcement that Japan has broken off diplomatic relations with Russia has caused a profound sensation here, as it was generally accepted as being only a short step to

The first information of this move reached Foreign Minister Delcasse early in the day. While he was at the Foreign Office the French minister at Tokio telegraphed that he had taken charge of Russia's interests there on the departure of Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan. Later in the day M. Motono, the Japanese minister to France, delivered to M. Delcasse the official notification of the Japanese government of the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia. The French foreign minister communicated these announcements to President Loubet at the Elysee palace and throughout the day the ministers individually discussed the situation.

Public interest has been aroused to the highest pitch and all through the afternoon the boulevards were flooded with extras announcing Japan's action. To-night the imminence of war is the universal theme in all public places, and crowds at the hotels,

The embassies and legations have been unusually active to-day, many of them re-Porter, when seen to-night expressed the deepest regret at the unfavorable turn of

About the only tangible indication that a chance still remains of avoiding war is the report that France and Great Britain will at the last moment exercise a strong report cannot be verified, as the officials seem to believe that Japan's decisive action has carried events beyond the point | the representative of the Associated Press of effective intervention.

MOTONO'S STATEMENT. Minister Metono's statement, made public this afternoon, declares that Japan's action in severing relations with Russia was due to Russia's delay in making response to Japan's representations.

The Foreign Office has been informed of the departure of Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, from Tokio, and it has been advised of an announcement that the Russian government considered it possible that action looking toward meditation might be taken. No exchanges with Great Britain, however, have yet taken place. Something in this direction may be done to-morrow. The Japanese government communicated a statement to M. Motono announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia, and giving details of the reasons there-M. Motono took this statement to the Foreign Office, where he personally com-municated it to Foreign Minister Delcasse. Subsequently, the Japanese minister gave the Associated Press the following statement, dated Tokio, Feb. 6

"The last Japanese note, in response to the Russian note of Jan. 6, had been remitted to the Russian minister at Tokio on the 13th of January. The Japanese government had insisted that a prompt response be made to it, owing to the gravity of the situation. Not receiving the answer requested M. Kurino, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, has made to Count Lamsdorff on several occasions recently representations in order to secure an answer from Russia. Not having obtained this answer he asked him to indicate the earliest date for the reply. Count Lamsdorff, while prom-

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY, WITH A COLD WAVE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Indiana-Fair on Monday with a colder Indiana—Fair on Monday with a colder wave; Tuesday fair and cold.

Illinois—Fair on Monday; cold wave; Tuesday fair, not so cold near Lake Michigan; fresh to brisk north winds.

Kentucky—Fair on Monday, with a cold wave. Tuesday fair and cold.

Kansae Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Minnesota—Fair and continued cold.Monday. Tuesday fair, not so cold in north-portion; fresh north to portheast winds.

tion; fresh north to northeast winds, th Dakota-Fair, continued cold Monday. Tuesday fair. North Dakota-Fair, continued cold Monday, Tuesday fair, not so cold, Ohio-Fair on Monday, except snow in the northeast portion; cold wave. Tuesday fair; diminishing northwest to north winds. Lower Michigan-Fair on Monday; colder in the southeast portion. Tuesday fair. continued cold; fresh to brisk north winds. Tennessee Fair; decidedly colder Monday; cold wave. Tuesday fair. Wisconsin-Fair, continued cold Monday and Tuesday; fresh north winds. lowa-Fair on Monday; colder in central and east portions. Tuesday fair and cold. Nebraska-Fair, continued cold, Monday

and Tuesday. Local Observations on Sunday.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre 7 a. m....29.50 50 87 S. W. 7 p. m....30.10 22 66 S. Maximum and minimum temperatures not r Comparative statement of mean temperature and total precipitation on Feb. 7: Departure for the day

W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director,

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Atlanta, Ga. Tenn. Chicago, Ill El Paso, Tex. Galveston, Tex. Havre, Mont. dena, Utah New Orleans, La New York city. North Platte, Neb. Imaha, Neb. Sait Like City.

- BOUNDARIES | RAILWAY RUSSIAN VESSELS 66 HEADQUARTERS - - JAPANESE TELEGRAPH RUSSIA

The Map in the Above Illustration Shows the Territory in the Far East Which May Be a War Center Within a Few Days. The Two Mounted Soldiers Are Cossacks in the Russian Army

governments. United States Ambassador | ble, has not been able to indicate when | minated because Japan did not receive our the response could be transmitted to the note, then the only deduction which can be Japanese government. "The Japanese government having vainty knowing in what spirit of conciliation our waited, on its part, the Russian answer response was prepared, preferred to avoid for more than three weeks, and having been moreover informed that Russla was making active preparations for war and was concentrating her troops and her naval forces towards Korea, it is under the ne

cessity of breaking its negotiations with Russia and resuming its liberty of action." The Japanese action has created a dis tinct surprise and shock throughout official and diplomatic circles here. Only last night talked with an ambassador of one of the great powers who had just received official information showing that the German government expected the prolongation of the negotiations. "You can say positively confidently," the ambassador said, "that Russia's response is certain to necessitate a reply from Japan, and that the diplomatic negotiations must therefore con-

Officials of the Foreign Office shared this belief, that further negotiations were certain, so that to-day's announcement that Japan had actually terminated her diplomatic relations with Russia caused the most profound agitation. Foreign Minister Delcasse varied his usual custom by spending most of the day at the Foreign Office, where he received direct dispatches announcing the withdrawal of Baron De Rosen from Tokio and that Russian inter-

PROFOUND AGITATION.

ests had been confined to the care of the French minister at the Japanese capital. At noon M. Delcasse received M. Motono, who bore the lengthy official announcement from the Tokio government that a decisive steps had been taken in breaking off relations. M. Motono explained that this was not the result of Russia's last answer; in fact, it had not been received by off of relations was due solely to Russia's procrastination and her concentration of seriousness of the situation, and M. Motohis government that relations had been

There is reason to believe that the French authorities will give consideration to the idea of mediation, but it is said that such action would be difficult in view of the recent declaration of Japan that she would not accept intervention of any kind, as the question was one to be regulated between herself and Russia. Nevertheless, it is expected that France will approach Great Britain with the view of that power making representations to Japan, while she, at the same time, will make representations to only remaining powers likely to assist Jawar by Japan's having broken off relations. In the opinion of officials and diplomatists here there still is a slight chance of avert-

ing hostilities, and this chance will be

ing, and throughout the day it was besleged by members of the diplomatic corps, eager to obtain copies of Japan's official governments. When the representative of was just leaving. M. Motono and the legation officials talked freely. They did not appear to be depressed, but rather confident and even happy that a decision had been finally taken. It was intimated that arrangements had already been made for M. Kurino's departure from St. Petersburg. It was thought at first that he might come to Paris, but it is the present intention that he go to Berlin and there await the final determination as to whether he is to remain

in Europe or return to Japan. OF THE GRAVEST NATURE M. Motono gave the Associated Press Japan's official statement as the best explanation of the situation, but in addition he made the following declaration:

"The government's statement clearly shows that relations are at an end. Whether or not this means war, I am unable to say, but it is obvious that the step already taken is of the gravest nature and one which may be followed by war. When that result may come no one can say at this time, but the reasons for the action of my government should be distinctly understood. "It is not true that Baron Komura, the Japanese foreign minister, received yesterday any note from Baron De Rosen, and therefore the action of Japan in breaking off relations was not a result of the Russian reply. No response has been remitted by Russia to my government. The dispatches stating Russian sent her reply are deceptive, as we have not received it, and it is because we have not received this reply that we are determined to act with

"This is the situation. Russia alone is responsible. She received our last note on Jan. 15. Twenty-five days passed. Several times M. Kurino requested a reply and a reply was promised but it never came. At the beginning of last week M. Kurino declared positively that he must have a reply, but still there was nothing. At the same time Russia continued to make military preparations and to concentrate troops in the vicinity of the Yalu river. Can you not conceive the inquietude and the irritation at Tokio? After three weeks of patience we thought that was sufficient, and our dignity would not permit us to wait

indefinitely A Russian diplomatic authority here says that while the Russian reply left St. Petersburg on Thursday, it did not reach Tokio yesterday. The Japanese wished for a rupture, and the order given M. Kurino to break off diplomatic relations coincided with the departure of the Russian note, a departure which had been predicted and an-

RUSSIAN VERSION. "Is not that significant?" the authority in question asked. "Yesterday at 6 o'clock him on the 5th. At the same time that M. Kurino notified Count Lamsdorff Baron Rosen and requested him to depart. It is in this, however, she will be earnestly supnot because the Russian note did not arrive ported by France and Great Britain, and yesterday that relations have been broken it is hoped by Germany and Italy.

ising to make a response as early as possi- off. If, in reality, the relations were termade on this point is that the Japanese, the terrain of negotiation. When Japan had waited three weeks she could well have waited twenty-four hours longer, only this was unwise for Japan. On the contrary, she wanted a rupture at any price.' The Associated Press was the first to give

the news of Japan's act to the Korean minister here. It was evident that the minister had little doubt that war would follow. "I expect," he said, "that my government will advise me of the policy it proposes to pursue. You know, and the world knows, that it intends to observe a policy of strict neutrality, and it will do everything in its power to enforce such neutrality. We had hoped that war would be avoided, for we have appreciated what firmatory to the appearance of Russian troops in northern Korea, and so far as I know my government has done nothing." The attitude of France in the presence of this grave Russo-Japanese emergency is a subject of deepest concern among officials. Naturally, no declaration officially laying down the government's policy is forthcoming, although it 'expected that M. Delcasse will, during the week, make a

explaining the action taken by the French

government to avert war. In the mean-

ources, is as follows: France undoubtedly will maintain strict pute and her direct interests in Tonquin are | Tokio. too far from the scene of action to make a] Japan when this determination had been The only cause for French participation reached, but on the contrary, the breaking | would be her obligations and sentimental military and naval forces toward Korea. just how far France is likely to become intotal No further effort was made to disguise the volved under the terms of this alliance, 950 offi must be by two powers. The requirement

French support. Concerning the condition in the alliance providing that two powers must attack Russia before France becomes involved, M. Deleasse has distinctly stated to members of the diplomatic corps that Korea and China would not be considered such powers if either joined Japan against Russia. The Russia in order to prevent an outbreak of pan against Russia are Great Britain and hostilities. It is admitted, however, that the United States. Regarding Great Britnot desire to be embroiled, owing to her recent experiences in South Africa and possible Russian complications in India. Moreover, as it was pointed out by a The Japanese legation here has been the ain became embroiled she would be com- tions of two batteries each. center of much excitement since this morn- pelled to hold the largest portion of the her ports from being blockaded and her food supplies stopped by France, whose statement in order to notify their respective | participation would naturally follow the extension of Great Britain's aid to Japan. the Associated Press called at the legation |. Furthermore, the recent Franco-British to-night a member of the British embassy | arbitration treaty has been productive of a strong sentiment of amity between the two nations, and this is thought to counteract

has not wished to sacrifice the chances of

much of the former sentiment favorable to AMERICAN INFLUENCE That the United States might possibly be the second power to attack Russia, thus necessitating French action, is regarded as an extremely remote possibility and practically impossible, and furthermore, the cordiality between France and the United States is considered a most powerful offset to any French sentiment toward Russia. Finally one of the best posted authorities

precipitating the Franco-German war without consulting the legislative branch, France adopted the salutary principle of the American Constitution which makes Parliament the sole body capable of declaring war. At the present time the French Parliament is strongly made up of Socialists and one of their cardinal principles is disarmament, arbitration and the avoidance of warfare. This element holds the balance of power in the French Parliament and its stands, therefore, as a distinct assurance against a parliamentary declaration of war. Outside of the action of France great in-

terest centers in the course of the other powers towards the belligerents. The Associated Press has been informed by the highest German authority in France that Germany will maintain an attitude of neutrality. Although her sympathies lean toward Russia she has no intention of aiding Russia materially, for she believes that Russia will be victorious. As Germany's interests are not menaced, she will simply be a spectator; but if anything should be done which Germany might consider as affecting her then she would be prepared to act. It is said that Germany has no intention of seizing Shan-Tung, and it is declared to be ridiculous to suppose that she proposes to occupy any point in Denmark. Austria, it is believed, will follow the ourse of Germany, because of the triple alliance and from her neighborly interests with Russia, particularly in the Balkans. Italy is expected to maintain practically the same position as her associates in the triple alliance, although since agitation resulting in the Czar's canceling his trip to Rome, there has been a notable lack of enthusiasm in Italy for Russia.

spot of Europe. As a result of the preoccupation of Russia in the far East it is known here that she has been careful not to draw on the troops in European Russia to any great extent for service in Man- great mass of them live in the most abject | ing the army to foreign governments, had churia because of the prospect that Turkey and Bulgaria will engage in war dur-Austria will bear the burden, in the greater degree, of preserving peace in Europe;

The Balkans are considered the danger

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE EMPIRES OF MIKADO AND CZAR

Land Forces of Russia Greatly Outnumber Those of Japan-Plan of Organization of the Two Armies

Japan, exclusive of Formosa, has an area approximately 50,000,000. On the usual basis of computation of those capable of bearing arms, proportioned to population, there are tary service, though under the present laws

the number liable is much less. The whole male population between the ages of twenty-one and forty, inclusive, is liable to military service, and the total number available under the census of 1898 is 600,000, distributed in three classes: The statement in the Chamber of Deputies active army and reserve, the army of depot clearly outlining the French position and and reserve, divided into classes; the territorial army and reserve. Military service time the general line of French policy, as lasts three years in the active army, four gathered from the most authoritative years and four months in the reserve, seven neutrality and she will endeavor in every | pot, one year and four months in the reway to keep free from all possible entan- | serve, five years in the territorial army and | glements which might draw her into hos- eight years in the reserve. There are twelve ilities. This is primarily due to the be- military districts, in each of which is a lief of French officials that France has no division of the active army, besides the Imdeep interest involved in the region in dis- | perial guard, which is usually stationed at

The actual military strength, including war a matter of special concern to France. the police, is 7,650 officers, 162,000 noncommissioned officers and privates and 30,000 horsemen; which on a war footing is inconsideration under the Franco-Russian al- creased to 8,055 officers, 221,074 noncoms liance. Officials have carefully considered and privates and 44,000 horsemen; a of 283,129. In the reserve are volved under the terms of this alliance, 950 officers, 33,389 noncoms and privates and which they say contains two distinct safe- | 5,000 horsemen; a total of 39,339. The terrino himself made public the declaration of guards limiting French participation. The torial army consists of 3,198 officers, 125,564 first of these is that Russia must be at | noncoms and privates and 21,000 horsemen tacked, and the second that this attack a total of 149,762, making a grand total of 472,230. This does not include the reserves that Russia's temporizing was because she of the second two grand divisions of the military establishment. There are nineteen regiments of artillery, each divided into three sections of two batteries, each battery with six guns; a total of 684 field besides the heavy sea-coast artillery. The field guns used were invented by General Arisaka, who was decorated by the Emperor for this service. They are quick-In each of the thirteen divisions are two brigades of infantry, each of two regiments of three battalions of four companies, one a long step has already been taken toward | ain, the official belief here is that she does | regiment of cavalry of three squadrons, on regiment of artillery and three companies of engineers. Besides the thirteen divisions are two brigades of cavalry, two brigades of field artillery and fifteen batleading diplomatist to-night, if Great Brit- talions of fortress artillery of three sec-The active army is equipped with ibre of 6 millimeters and fires a projectile weighing 22 grams, with an initial velocity of 725 miles. The Murata rifle, used in the Chino-Japanese war in 1895, is used by the

reserve and the territorial army. There are training schools in every branch of the service, and all the cannon, small arms and ammunition are made in the government arsenals at Tokio and Osaka. The Red Cross Society has a membership of 728,507, a total income of 4,657,575 yen (\$2, 328,797.50) and two fully equipped hospital

RUIN EITHER WAY. The peculiar situation of Japan is set forth in a letter from R. L. Fulton, an gonaut, in which he describes fully the con-

ing. The letter follows: "Japan will be ruined if she fights, and said to-night that notwithstanding any al- ruined if she doesn't fight," is the remark liance, the French Parliament would never often heard in the Orient. I had to travel authorize war in connection with the present | from one end of Japan to the other before dispute. This authority pointed out that I realized the force of the doleful prophecy. after the coup d'état of Napoleon III by The keynote of her present trouble lies in the fact that she cannot hope to maintain her position as a "power" without expansion, and Korea is the natural channel. If Russia blocks her there her condition

> Americans living in roomy comfort cannot realize what land famine really Japan to-day is subsisting 50,000,000 ple on her islands, the total area of which is about 102,000,000 acres. This is over 10,000,-000 acres less than the last surveys show in the State of California. But this is not all. Not more than one acre out of eight can be cultivated. Her tillable land lies in narrow fringes along the shores and the interior is filled up with steep, volcanic mountains, incapable of reclamation, except in very small patches, with long distances between. Even this does not tell the story, Japan does not possess great material riches, either in soil or mine. Her limited area of level land has never been fertilized by glacial action, such as that which ground into dust the surface of the middle States and New England, and made their soil so productive. There are no forage plants on the big hillsides, as there are on the Rocky mountains and in Nevada, and there is almost no wild life. The farms are no larger than a good-sized lot in San Francisco and the cultivation is intense. waters are farmed as well as the land, and but for the fish the people could not get along at all. As it is, their hours are long. They deny themselves everything but the barest necessaries of life and when a crop fails, thousands of them live on grass.

WHEN THE PEOPLE AWAKE. It will be impossible for 50,000,000 people, and the comforts of life common to the poorest people in America and Europe. The class, no community of thrifty land owners; as with us. When the feudal system plans of mobilization. He was sentenced to was broken up, about forty years ago, the penal servitude in Sagnalen, and all plans lands went to the crown. They are farmed were changed, including the remodeling of many fortresses at a cost of many mulion out to-day in tiny lots, and the crops are rubles.

divided with a liberal hand in favor of the tax gatherer. There is an astonishing scarcity of general wealth. The large investments in live stock which enrich the American farmer are unknown. They do ot know what a cow was made for, and have no use for the gentle bos. They know nothing of milk, butter or beef. The Shinto religion forbids meat eating, and Buddhism pposes taking life in any form. The absence of work animals reduces the farm to have received no official information con- at least 4,500,000 persons eligible to the mili- the bare land with a shanty for shelter, and perhaps a go-down to store the crop in. No fences, stables, wagons or machinery are required. Sheep cannot live in Japan, as the coarse ribbon grass lacerates their

tender entrails, and they soon die. Even in the cities there is no furniture in the dwellings, no stoves, or ranges for heating or cooking, no chimneys or fireplaces built in the walls, no bedroom sets, no carthey take the place, not only of carpets and tables, but of beds. In shops and factories one-tenth of the wages paid in America. a day. Ricksha men or engine drivers get about 50 cents a day, while the men who a third as much. The scale of living is in proportion; in fact, no traveler has dared to describe the destitution which is well-nigh universal. Formerly the laborer went naked to his work, but laws have been passed compelling a certain amount of clothing to be worn. Fruit and eggs can be had by those who wish to pay for them. but the proportion that eats them is smaller than the one that eats terrapin in the United States. The Japanese do not eat their own rice; it is too costly. They sell it and buy a third-class rice from the con-

tinent-yellow, fishy and cheap. But discontent has set in, and changes are apparent. A general and growing demand for better living is universal. When the western nations broke through the crust and compelled the Orientals to open their territory to outside traffic. China sulked and India wept, but Japan responded readily, and entered into the game of world politics heartily. The result has been felt all along the line, particularly in wages, which have advanced and are still ad-

Russia.

The land area of the Russian empire is population in 1897 was 129,004,414, of whom 4,0000,000 are Jews. Owing to the unusual population, as compared with the rest of Europe, it is likely that more, rather than less, than a ninth of the population may be considered as capable of bearing arms, making the number approximately 14,500,000. All males reaching the age of twenty-one, not physically incapacitated, are liable to service in the national defense. They present themselves for service, and may elect to enter the army or the navy. If they have to be conscripted, they may not so men is greatest, generally to the most 'undesirable assignments in the army. Of the 870,000 reaching the age of twenty-one in 1901, 308,500 were taken into the army and navy and the rest drafted into the militia. The period of service is nominally five years and actually four; after this service the soldier belongs to the reserve for thirteen years, and then, for five, to the militia. In the Caucasus the conscripts remain with the colors but three years, but in Asia the period is seven years. There are nine military and conscription districts in European Russia, including Finland and the Caucasus, garrisoned by twenty-five army corps, and the district of the Don Cossacks. There are three military and conscription districts in Asia-Turkestan, Siberia and the

The effective of the Russian army is 1,068 battalions of infantry, 636 squadrons of cavalry, 521 field batteries, 224 companies of heavy artillery and 164 companies of engineers in Europe, and 109 battalions, ninetythree squadrons, thirty-eight batteries, twenty-two companies of heavy artillery and thirty-one companies of engineers in Asia; a total of 1,177 battalions, 729 squad- and Mr. Takahira occurred at the diplorons, 559 field batteries, 246 companies of matic dinner at the White House on Jan. heavy artillery and 195 companies of engineers. The corps of customs house of- latter had declined to speak to him, inficers on the frontiers is mustered in thirty- sisted that as dean of the diplomatic corps, one brigades, and includes about 1,000 officers and 40,000 men. The numerical strength is estimated at about 40,000 officers and 900,000 men on a peace footing, exclusive | subordinates continue to observe strict neuof the customs force and the marine troops. In case of mobilization the field army is estimated at approximately 19,500 officers and 1,000,000 men in the infantry, 3,800 officers and 120,000 men in the cavalry, 3,500 officers ONE RUSSIAN GUNBOAT and 119,000 men in the artillery, 1,100 officers and 46,000 men in the engineers and 400 officers and 26,000 men in the train; a total of 28,300 officers and 1,311,000 men, with \$30,000 horses and 3,856 guns. The reserve troops are estimated at 15,470 officers and 832,300 men of all arms, with 163,000 horses and 1,376 guns. The fortress troops are estimated at 4,500 officers and 252,000 men of all arms, with 3,700 horses and 128 guns. The troops of replacement are estimated at 6,640 officers and 373,700 men men of all arms, with 50,500 horses and 458 guns; the troops of national defense at 10,500 officers and 740,000 men; the frontier guards at 1,000 officers and 40,000 men, with 15,000 horses, making the total war footing of the Russian army 66,410 officers and 3,549,000 men, with 562,200 horses and 5,818 guns. In March of 1902 the Russian army was

scandalized to learn that Lieut. Col. Grimm.

of the general staff at Warsaw, whose duty

it was to furnish false information concern-

been bribed, for several years past, to fur-

nish to German and Austrian staff officers

the true plans of frontier fortresses and

JAPAN DID NOT RECEIVE RUSSIA'S REPLY, AND IT MAY NEVER BE DELIVERED

Authority at Washington Last Night.

the Japanese Minister-Views of Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-War between Russia and Japan is momentarily expected | Japanese rupture reached London late this in administration and diplomatic circles. to-day promptly on the receipt of a long | ment. However, as this outcome had been cablegram from Count Lamsdorff, the Rus- | accepted as almost inevitable for several sian minister of foreign affairs, drove to days past, the actual announcement created the residence of Mr. Loomis, acting secre- no great excitement. tary of state, shortly before noon to-day and informed him of the dispatch received to the Associated Press that it was true from the head of the Russian Foreign Of- that the breaking off of diplomatic rela-Rosen could transmit the pacific reply of his government to Japan's last note to the ernment received from the Japanese minbrief note announcing the breaking off of the far Eastern negotiations, the interrupnished with passports forthwith.

turn to negotiations which his Majesty, the clude with a peaceful settlement. The am- | fortnight. bassador called attention to the fact that in her note Russia had made generous concessions to Japan in Korea and had furnished the basis for a continuance of the negotiations to the advantage of Japan. It was added that the Russian government regarded the action of Japan as precipitate crisis. ambassador could express his opinion that the worst seemed probable. It was stated that Mr. Kurino had received his passports and would leave the Russian capital to-morrow. Baron De Rosen may have already

Later in the day cables from Mr. Mc-Petersburg, and Mr. Griscom, the American minister at Tokio, were received by the cablegrams and the communication of the Russian ambassador were promptly transmitted to the President. REPLY NOT DELIVERED.

On high authority the statement is made that the Japanese government has not yet received the Russian reply. Doubt is expressed here whether it ever will be destatement explaining its motives regarding this as well as the other more important official information he could only express his personal opinion. He said that when Russian government was especially requested to send an answer as quickly as possible, since, notwithstanding Japan's earnest efforts to reach an equitable settle- Italy reached Chinese waters. The Japanment, there had been a delay of several ese then threw off their mask, not even months, thus creating a situation which waiting Russia's reply. They have shown was becoming unendurable.

Some time having passed without a reply, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg was | knows no case of similar behavior. We are instructed to approach the Russian minister | convinced that public opinion in Russia will for foreign affairs in order to discover give the Japanese a suitable reply. whether some means could be found to hasten the reply. This he did several times, not necessarily mean war. History shows and on the last occasion, only a few days cases of a diplomatic rupture having lasted ago, Count Lamsdorff informed him that he | for years without resulting in war, but such could not give any definite information even | instances are rare. The normal course of as to the probable time when the reply affairs means either war or the mediation could be sent, as the matter rested ex- of other powers. We thus stand to-day beclusively with the Emperor. Meantime, while the reply was thus delayed, Russian a long period of friction, and the last is the military and naval preparations were progressing with renewed vigor. Considerable bodies of troops were being dispatched to the Korean frontier, and the fleet at Port | cupation of de facto government. Arthur was sent out to an unknown destination, while other Russian naval forces were being hastened to the scene of activity. The garrison commander at Vladivostock, acting on orders, informed the Japan commercial agent that the Japanese residents of that place must be prepared to leave at a of an aggressive attitude. moment's notice, or must be ready to move to a town in the interior some distance from

Vladivostock and remain there within certain prescribed limits.

RUSSIA NOT SINCERE. Actions like this on Russia's part, while the reply to Japan's moderate and concilatory representations was still unaccountably delayed, said Mr. Takahira, did not seem to indicate a sincere desire to maintain peace, but pointed to the conclusion that Japan by waiting until Russia favored her with a reply might place herself in a disadvantageous and even dangerous posi- facing the government, owing to the altion. Under these circumstances the Japanese government probably decided that it was wise to terminate negotiations which, have fully weighed their responsibilities, notwithstanding every effort on its part,

had proved entirely futile. An official of the Japanese legation called significent that the notice terminating negotiations was sent to St. Petersburg by the Japanese government on the 5th instant, while Admiral Alexieff telegraphed the reply to the note of Jan. 13 to the Russian minister at Tokio on the 6th inst. He said this step must have been taken after Admiral Alexieff was aware of the notice received by his government the day before from Japan terminating diplo-

matic relations. Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, had a long conference with Count Cassini at the Russian embassy this afternoon. It is certain that so long as no other nations than Russia and Japan are involved, Germany will observe neutrality. The Russian ambassador and the Japanese minister here each expects to have a long conference with Secretary Hay to-morrow. here will observe outward courtesies when they meet, but will not exchange calls. A misunderstanding between Count Cassini 14 last, when the former, thinking the relations must be courteous. The Japanese minister insisted he had saluted the ambassador, and since then they and their trality in the troubles between Japan and

IS TIED UP IN JAPAN

LONDON, Feb. 8.-The correspondent the Times at Tokio cables that the Russian gunboat Mandjur, which is in be able to leave that port before hos- that Russian troops have already crossed tilites begin. Baron De Rosen will leave Tokio Feb. 12, the correspondent continues. Ther are indications that Russia is movng forces towards the Yalu river. Japan residents have nearly all withdrawn

from Manchuria and Wiju. Leading newspapers republish the Russian note of 1895, which declares that the retention of the Liao-Tung peninsula by a foreign power would imperial the Chinese capital. render the independence of Korea illusory and jeopardize peace in the Orient. The newspapers invite a repetition of Trafalgar and Waterloo, since Japan fights as Great Britain fought to crush military despotism and secure equal rights for all nations in

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All the present moment thirteen large Japanese druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. liners at foreign ports which will run

BRITISH CABINET WILL TO-DAY DISCUSS CRISES IN FAR AND NEAR EAST

Statement that Was Made on High Russo-Japanese Trouble Is Not the Only Great Question Worrying Europe.

TALK WITH M. TAKAHIRA MEDIATION IMPROBABLE

Charge of Bad Faith Denied by Dispatches Received at London and Comment of the Morning Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- News of the Russoforenoon and only a few newspapers pub-Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador. lished extra edition giving the announce-

The official of the Russian embassy said fice. In substance Count Lamsdorff's dis- tions was a most serious step, but there patch was to this effect: Before Baron De | was always a possibility of avoiding eventualities until the first shot had been fired.

The British Cabinet will meet to-morrow Japanese Foreign Office, the Russian gov- in response to a summons issued last Friday, and it will have a grave situation ister for foreign affairs on Friday last, a to discuss, because of the many indications of the probability of trouble in the far East. There is also an almost equally grave tion of diplomatic relations and the recall crisis in the near East. Premier Balfour of M. Kurino, the Japanese minister at St. | will be unable to preside at the council. His Petersburg with the request that he be fur- illness is causing some disquiet. He has developed bronchial irritation and a troub-In communicating these facts to the act- lesome cough. The premier's strength, howing secretary of state Count Cassini added | ever, is well maintained. According to the that his government deplored this untoward latest statements, however, he probably will not be able to resume his duties for a

King Edward to-day granted an audience to Lord Roberts and Charles Beresford, commander of the channel fleet, with whom he undoubtedly discussed the far Eastern

Statements of the Japanese case similar to the one issued in Paris have been made also in London, Berlin and other capitals. As a result of the rupture of diplomatic relations Japan neither seeks nor expects Cormick, the American ambassador at St. | trusts the Chino-American treaty will main tain the open door and the status quo in State Department confirming the news of | Manchuria, and she has prepared herself to the severance of diplomatic relations. These | watch the attitude of Russia in northern Korea. She will not, however, land troops in Korea without a distinct violation of the

> Korean frontier, in which event she is pre-RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company cables that a liverd. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minis- special edition of the Novoe Vremya anter, stated to-day that he was not inclined | nounced the breaking off of diplomatic reto attach great importance to the charge lations between Japan and Russia. In an said to have been made that the Japanese editorial this paper throws the onus for government had been guilty of bad faith | the rupture on Japan, saying that for three in instructing its minister to withdraw months Russia has been examining the pets, only straw mats upon the floor, and from St. Petersburg before Russia's reply Japanese proposals in the most amicable to Japan's last note had been received. His spirit in the hope of finding a way to make government doubtless would soon issue a all possible concessions without injuring Russia's prestige, and she has remained points of the controversy. Being without unmoved by the slanders that she was delaying the negotiations with the object of completing war preparations.

"As it turns out," the paper goes on, "the whole exchange on notes was a farce. Japan, and not Russia, only awaited the moment when the two cruisers bought in themselves to be Asiatics and unable to observe even the slightest decency. History

"The rupture of diplomatic relations does tween three alternatives-war, mediation or least probable. The interests of both powers are far too opposite to admit of their being brought into accord during their oc-

"Mediation is also improbable and there remains but the ultima regum (the final argument of kings)-war of kings. Only one thing seems certain; after the step taken yesterday by Japan no honorable foreigners will think it possible to accuse us

"Russia stands at the threshold of great events. Every son of Russia, without distinction of convictions, will to-day conscientiously and sincerely say: Japan has herself willed it; so let it be; God will be with

FIGHTING MAY BE DELAYED. Such expressions as "the possibility of avoiding hostilities" receives scant attention here, and nobody believes but that fighting will begin almost immediately. The British press displays a very full appreciation of the delicate and difficult problems liance with Japan, and much question is indulged in as to whether the ministers Some papers go so far as to question the attention to the fact that he thought it scheme being put into immediate execution, as it displaces many officers who must have prepared war plans for the emergency of Great Britain becoming involved in the far Eastern hostilities. The editorial articles in the press this morning universally justify Japan in breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia, asserting that Russia had exhausted Japan's patience. The Daily Chronicle, however, while admitting this, says it thinks it a pity that Japan did not await the actual receipt of the reply, because, in the not impossible event of a close war, and the powers having a voice in the settlement, some of them may be inclined to guide their decision by the fact that Japan took the initiative. For the rest the pro-Japan feeling is very strong in the press, which dwells upon the great need of the utmost efforts to localize

> The Daily Telegraph concluded its editorial article with these words: "Upon Great Britain and France together rests the responsibility of averting a universal disaster from mankind, and this a common task which every incitement of friendship, reason and duty must move them to fulfill." Telegrams from Tokio published here this morning announce that an emergency council of ministers was held Sunday, and that Marquis Ito and Field Marshal Oyama had an audience of the Emperor.

ACTIVITY IN JAPAN. The Tokio correspondent of the Standard reports the utmost activity on the part of the railroads, which are rapidly conveying troops to ports of embarkation. The people are calm and confident, the correspondent

continues, and there is no excitement. Cabling from Tokio, the correspondent there of the Daily Telegraph gives a report the Korean frontier and that an official declaration of war is expected Monday. He adds that Russian interests in Japan have been placed in the hands of the Austrian minister, the Italian minister having declined to undertake this mission, Baron De Rosen had a brief interview with Baron Komura Sunday, the Daily Telegraph correspondent continues, and Baron Komura afterward had an audience of the

A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Seoul says he learns that Japan has warned noncombatans to withdraw from Bonching, and Japanese women and children north of Chongju and Gensan to come south. This is supposed to indicate Japan's intention to strike through northern Korea in the direction of Harbin and the Manchurian railroad. It is pointed out that there are at

. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. great risks if they attempt to return home.